



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MR. HARRY A. FRANCK, author of "A Vagabond Journey Around the World," gave a lecture on March 7 before the Geographical Society of Philadelphia entitled "Tramping Down the Andes: Incidents of a 2,400-Mile Foot Journey from Bogotá to Cuzco via Quito."

DR. ROLAND M. HARPER read a paper before the Torrey Botanical Club of New York on February 28 on "Two Long Island Peat Bogs."

MR. WYATT MALCOLM, at the thirty-fifth meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, held at Ottawa at the end of last year, presented an outline of the bibliography of Canadian geology for the year 1915.

MR. J. B. TYRRELL read a paper at the thirty-fifth meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, held at Ottawa at the end of last year, entitled "Notes on the Geology of the Nelson and Hayes Rivers, Manitoba."

MR. JAMES WHITE of the Conservation Commission of Canada read a paper at the thirty-fifth meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, held at Ottawa at the end of last year, entitled "Place Names in the Southern Rockies [of Canada]."

OBITUARY

DR. F. J. H. MERRILL died in Los Angeles on November 29, 1916, in his fifty-fifth year. From 1894 to 1904 Dr. Merrill was director of the New York State Museum at Albany and from 1899 to 1904 state geologist of New York. Since 1904 he had been engaged in private practice. Dr. Merrill is best known to geographers through the hypsometric map of New York State, 1:760,320, which was published in 1901 under his direction.

PROFESSOR HENRIK MOHN, professor of meteorology at the University of Christiania, died on September 12, 1916, at Christiania, aged eighty-one years. For many years he had been director of the Norwegian Meteorological Institute; in 1882 and 1883 he was in charge at Bossekop, the Norwegian station forming a part of the international system to study Arctic meteorology in those years. Professor Mohn's best-known work is "Grundzüge der Meteorologie," 5th edit., Berlin, 1898. Other important works are: *Die Norwegische Nordmeer-Expedition: Resultate der Lothungen und Tiefseetemperatur-Beobachtungen, Ergänzungsheft No. 63 zu Petermanns Mitt.*, Gotha, 1880; *Die Strömungen des europäischen Nordmeeres, Ergänzungsheft No. 79 zu Petermanns Mitt.*, Gotha, 1885; "The North Ocean: Its Depths, Temperature, and Circulation," 1887; *Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse von Dr. F. Nansens Durchquerung von Grönland, 1888* (with Nansen), *Ergänzungsheft No. 105 zu Petermanns Mitt.*, Gotha, 1892; and his discussions of the meteorology of the Nansen and Sverdrup expeditions (*The Norwegian North Polar Expedition, 1893-1896: Scientific Results*, Vol. 6, 659 pp., London, etc., 1905; *Report of the Second Norwegian Arctic Expedition in the "Fram," 1898-1902*, No. 4, 399 pp., Christiania, 1907).